

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 10.

MARCH 30, 1925.

NO. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUE.

CROP PROSPECTS.

SMALL GRAINS

Reports received during the week from widely scattered countries in Europe and North Africa indicate improved conditions in the fall sown grain crops. In Hungary general rains have broken the drought and resulted in a rapid recovery of the crops. In Italy, also, rains have been beneficial. In Finland winter grains are in good condition; germination has been regular and growth is better than usual. The wheat fields in North Africa are heading out under favorable conditions.

Harvesting of wheat is in progress in India but it is still too early to speak definitely of the yield of the crop.

The unusually mild winter weather in most of the European countries has enabled farmers to complete preparation of ground for spring seeding at an early date. On some of the heavier lands the absence of hard winter freezing has made working of the soil difficult and cultivation of these lands is backward. In Hungary and parts of Germany, plowing for spring seeding was completed by the middle of February and considerable progress has been reported in seeding of the spring crops, including barley and oats.

No new estimates or revisions of the acreage sown to fall grains have been received during the week. The aggregate acreage reported to date as compared with that for the same countries last year is as follows:

CROP PROSPECTS,--CONT'D.

WINTER CEREALS 1924-25

Country	: 1923-24	: 1924-25	: Decrease : Increase	: from : over
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1923-24	: 1923-24
	: Per Cent	: Per Cent		
Wheat:				
Total 17 countries.....	125,080	127,121		3.3
Rye:				
Total 14 countries.....	26,671	28,022		5.1

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

CORN

The Argentine corn crop has suffered from lack of rainfall during the two weeks ending March 17. Temperatures have continued above normal.

SUGAR

Early reports on the probable sugar beet acreage in Europe for 1925 point towards some decrease from the area of last year. Near the first of this month F. O. Licht of Magdeburg predicted slight decreases both in Germany and Czechoslovakia, the most important sugar producing countries in Europe. According to a trade report the reduced acreage in the latter country is due to the fact that last year a large amount of land usually devoted to grain crops was applied to beet production. This year such land will be restored to its former crops. A decrease of about 15 per cent is predicted in France. As previously reported a decreased acreage is also expected in Belgium. These four countries account for nearly half of the total European sugar beet acreage of 1924. Previous reports indicated the possibility of increased planting in England and Latvia, but neither of these countries is important in European sugar production.

The 1924-25 sugar production of India is officially estimated to be 2,841,000 short tons as compared with the revised estimate of 3,715,000 short tons for last year's production. These figures are both slightly higher than those previously published quoting official estimates and Willett and Gray, and bring the estimated world sugar production up to 24,845,000 short tons as compared with 22,037,000 short tons last year.

COTTON

The 1924 cotton crop of the United States was 13,618,751 bales of 478 pounds net weight, according to the March ginning report of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Ginning is practically completed for the year. This figure includes an estimate of a small number of bales to be ginned. The figure is therefore subject to slight revision. The revised figure for the ginnings from the 1923 crop is 10,139,671 bales of 478 pounds.

CROP PROSPECTS, -CONT'D.

COTTON CONT'D.

The condition of the crop in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is considered to be normal. Trade reports from Upper Egypt as of the middle of March, while sowing was in progress, indicated an increase in acreage in the new crop. Excellent weather conditions were prevailing. The receipts of the old crop in Alexandria up to March 20, according to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, amounted to 1,412,000 bales of 478 pounds compared with the latest official production estimate of 1,278,000 bales and the revised production estimate for last year of 1,353,000.

Early marketing returns in Uganda tend to confirm statements previously received of a crop for this year materially in excess of production for 1923-24, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. Sales in Eastern and Buganda Provinces at the time of cabling amounted to 93,000 bales of 478 pounds of lint, or practically as much as the total production of 94,140 bales in Uganda last year. The most recent forecast of the current crop, issued early in November, and which is said to be official, is for a harvest of 167,000 bales of 478 pounds net. A report from Consul Warren at Nairobi sent late in January stated that the weather, which had been cool and wet during the latter part of December and the first part of January, had improved and gave promise of dry weather for the later part of the picking season in Buganda and the Eastern Province. He also stated that large quantities of cotton had been picked in the Northern Province.

A further decrease in the estimate of cotton production in Paraguay is shown in a cable from the Institute giving the probable crop as 13,000 bales of 478 pounds net. The first forecasts of the crop which were in the neighborhood of 28,000 bales, were reduced to 21,000 bales in a report recently received from Consul D. A. Willson, quoting the Banco Agricola. The production for 1923-24 is estimated by the Banco Agricola at 16,000 bales.

HEMP

Reports on hemp from the International Institute of Agriculture, including estimates for Russia, indicate a production of true hemp fiber in eight European countries about 4.6 per cent greater than for the same countries last year, or about 375,315 short tons in 1924 as compared with 358,945 tons in 1923. A detailed statement is found on page 340.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS.

APPLE EMBARGO RUMORS UNFOUNDED.-- Rumors circulating recently among the fruit trade in the United States to the effect that an embargo upon American apples was to be imposed by Great Britain are unfounded, according to cable advice from the London office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES DECLINE.— The London butter market was reported slow on March 27 by the American Agricultural Commissioner in London, with quotations on foreign butter generally lower than a week ago. The Copenhagen official quotation on March 26 (46-1/4) was lower than a week earlier by the equivalent of 2-1/2 cents per pound. Danish butter in London at 46.35 declined relatively more than butter from other sources and now averages slightly less than 92 score butter in New York (47). Best New Zealand salted is about 11 cents below New York with other butters from the Southern Hemisphere lower in proportion. (See page 351)

HEAVY SLAUGHTERING OF HOGS IN GERMANY.— Figures on receipts of hogs at 14 German markets, cabled by W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture, indicate that slaughtering during March will probably be heavier than in any month since the war. The price of hogs at Berlin remained steady during the week ending March 25 at around \$13.00 per hundred pounds for hogs of 220-265 pounds weight. The price of lard in tierces at Hamburg was unchanged from last week at \$19.35 per hundred pounds. Prices of margarine were also unchanged.

PERIOD FOR PORK IMPORTS EXTENDED.— A decree extending the period of trial importation of frozen pork into France from April 1 to April 30, 1925, has just been signed, according to a cable from Ambassador Herrick, forwarded by the Department of State to the Department of Agriculture.

BRITISH BACON MARKET STRONGER.— Prices of Danish bacon on the British market moved up strongly during the week ended March 18, after lagging behind the steady upward movement of American and Canadian sides during the previous four weeks. Shipments from Denmark have lightened somewhat in recent weeks. Danish Wiltshires at Liverpool averaged \$24.77 against \$23.84 for the week ended March 11, American Wiltshires, \$20.50 against \$19.80 and Canadian \$22.21, as compared with \$21.07. Supplies of hogs in both England and Ireland are showing the usual seasonal decrease.

ARGENTINE GROWERS HOLDING THEIR LINSEED.— Of the 51,966,000 bushels estimated as produced during the 1924-25 linseed season, fully half is being withheld from market, according to Brice M. Mace, Jr., American Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires. It is said that the strong financial position of the farmers as the result of the successful 1923-24 season has put them in a position to hold this season's crop for better prices.

TENERIFFE ONION SEED TO BE PLENTIFUL.— The Canary Islands are expected to have available for export 25,000 pounds of White Crystal Wax onion seed, 55,000 pounds of Yellow Bermuda and 3,000 pounds of Red Bermuda seed, totaling 83,000 pounds, according to R. A. Gibson, American Consul at Teneriffe. Last season the crop available for export amounted to about 78,000 pounds.

INCREASING DAIRY PRODUCTION IN SASKATCHEWAN.— The growing importance of creamery butter production in Saskatchewan is indicated by the fact that 13,494,170 pounds were produced in 1924 against 10,473,769 for 1923, according to P. H. Cram, American Consul at Regina. Twelve years ago production amounted to only a million pounds but it has since increased steadily and in 1920 amounted to 6,638,895 pounds, in 1921 7,030,053 and in 1922, 8,901,145 pounds.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

TURKEY MUST CONTINUE WHEAT IMPORTS.-- With the wheat requirements of Constantinople alone amounting to 650,000 bushels monthly, Turkey must continue to import wheat from now until September 1, according to J. E. Gillespie, American Trade Commissioner at Constantinople. Crop failures in Turkey, Anatolia and Thrace reduced the movement to the city from those sources since September 1924 to 35,000 - 55,000 bushels per month. Stocks at interior points are reported to be very low.

GREECE STOPS BUYING NORTH AMERICAN WHEAT.-- High prices have stopped the movement of North American wheat to Greece, according to C. E. Dickerson, Jr., Assistant Trade Commissioner at Athens. Orders aggregating over 1,000,000 bushels have been placed in India, Australia and Argentina, particularly the latter country for delivery during March and April.

YUCATAN STILL IMPORTING AMERICAN CORN.-- Yucatan is expected to import as much American corn in 1925 as in 1924, when imports averaged 120,000 bushels per month, according to Herman C. Vogenitz, American Vice Consul at Progreso. Prior to 1924 corn was produced in Yucatan in sufficient quantity to meet domestic demand. Grasshoppers and drought, however, reduced the crop last year and also the area planted for 1925.

AMERICAN APPLES POPULAR IN EGYPT.-- Superiority in grading, quality and pack have made American boxed apples well known in Egypt, according to R. A. May, American Trade Commissioner at Alexandria. The fruit is said to be preferred to cheaper supplies received from Italy, Turkey and Greece. Supplies from Australia offer keenest competition but were very light during 1924.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL NEWS
-----Great Britain

The London Central Markets have received slightly smaller supplies of meat during February 1925 and also for the first two months of 1925 than for the same periods of 1924. Supplies of beef and veal during the first two months of 1925 were 6 per cent less than last year, mutton and veal 8 per cent less but pork practically the same. The decrease in beef and veal was due almost entirely to smaller home and Irish supplies and that in mutton and lamb to smaller receipts from New Zealand and Australia. Increased shipments of Dutch pork were sufficient to offset considerably smaller supplies of domestic, Irish, North American and other pork. See page 345.

Ewes were mostly in very fair condition and the number of lambs about average in England and Wales as of March 1, when lambing was at its height or finished in parts of southern England, according to the British Monthly Agricultural Report for that date. The young lambs were reported as being generally healthy, though losses were heavier than usual on account of rough weather, and they are being well fed. Hill ewes were generally in good condition and lambing prospects in these flocks appear favorable.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL NEWS, CONT'D.

Russia

Heavy liquidation of cattle and a corresponding drop in prices of meat products have taken place in Russia, according to information from the Russian paper "Economic Life" forwarded by the American Legation in Riga. The liquidation is said to be the result of the heavy burden of taxation and other indebtedness which fell entirely on the cattle industry as a result of the failure of crop production in 1924.

It has been stated that the liquidation of the meat resources in Ukraine was not as drastic as at first thought because the greater part of the cattle liquidated consisted of small cows and young cattle. A telegram to the Legation from Tsaritsyn dated January 30, 1925, stated that owing to lack of fodder the peasants were killing their cattle for meat in that region.

France

The stocks of combed wool on hand in the Roubaix - Tourcoing district of France, which are said to be very close to the entire amount for all France, were estimated at 21,041,000 pounds on December 31, 1924, compared with 21,531,000 on the same date the previous year, according to a report by Consul Paul Chapin Squire at Lille. About two-thirds of the stocks were of common wool, and the rest fine wool. While the stocks of fine wool increased compared with 1923, the common were smaller by over 2,000,000 pounds. Imports of raw wool destined for this center during 1924 amounted to 541,810,000 pounds compared with 415,779,000 pounds in 1923 or a decrease of about 17 per cent. Germany in 1924 absorbed over one quarter of the exports of combed wool from Roubaix - Tourcoing while the shipments of wool tops to the United States were but 37 per cent of those during 1923.

SUMMARIES OF LEADING ARTICLES

ITALIAN HEMP PRODUCTION.- The 5 per cent increase in hemp production in eight European countries in 1924 was due almost entirely to the larger Italian crop. Late reports indicate an even greater acreage in Italy in 1925. Italian production of hemp fell off sharply after 1920 but is again mounting, although still below the 1920 peak. The recovery of Central European markets and improving prices will undoubtedly encourage the industry.

FEBRUARY AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS LOW.- Excluding cotton, the index number of agricultural exports for February was lower than in any February in the past ten years. Cotton exports were well maintained, but exports of meats and tobacco were much lower. See page 342.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT BACKING EXPORTS.- Legislation has been passed in Australia whereby the Commonwealth Bank guarantees advances on exports of dairy products, fruits and meats under certain prescribed conditions. See page 343.

HEMP PRODUCTION IN 1924.

Reports from the International Institute, which now include an estimate for Russia, indicate a production of true hemp fiber in eight European countries about 4.6 per cent greater than for the same countries last year, or 375,315 short tons as compared with 358,945 in 1923. Russia, the most important hemp fiber producer, is reported to have a crop slightly below that of last year. Russia, however, does not figure as prominently in the export trade as she did before the war. The estimate for Poland has been reduced since the last report on hemp production published in the issue of December 31, 1924, but the Polish crop is still reported to be larger than in 1923. Roumania, Yugoslavia and Germany are among the important European countries for which no estimates are yet available. Statistics of production are given below.

Country	Production	
	1923	1924
	Short Tons	Short Tons
Belgium.....	90	70
Bulgaria	1,545	2,370
Spain.....	10,000	12,090
France.....	4,295	5,100
Italy.....	66,470	82,675
Poland.....	22,005	24,595
Russia a/	243,950	240,200
Czechoslovakia	10,590	8,215
Total above countries.....	358,945	375,315
Austria	350	---
Yugoslavia	18,300	---
Hungary	6,995	---

a/ Includes Siberia and Kirghizia.

Production of hemp fiber in the United States for 1924 is now reported by the Wisconsin Hemp Order at 380 short tons, a drop of 300 tons from the estimate issued in December, but still slightly above the 1923 figure of 850 tons. Of the 1924 crop the Hemp Order reports that 640 tons have been milled and sold and 85 tons additional milled but not sold.

An early report on the prospects for the 1925 area in the United States indicates an acreage of between 5,000 and 6,000 acres as compared with 2,150 acres reported for 1924.

In Italy the hemp area is expected to be larger this year than last. A cable received early in March from Consul Haven at Florence reported that increased acreages were being planned in the provinces of Ferrara and Bologna, two important hemp growing centers.

THE ITALIAN HEMP INDUSTRY

The Italian hemp industry is capable of material increase in importance as a national resource and as a factor in international trade, according to Ilo C. Funk, American Consul at Genoa. The production of Italian hemp, reached its peak in 1920, declined during the next two years, and has increased during 1923 and 1924.

ITALIAN HEMP: Area and Production.

Year	Area	Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Average 1909-13	200,000	181,039,000
1919.....	227,000	207,834,000
1920.....	235,000	215,809,000
1921.....	210,000	182,761,000
1922.....	131,000	111,112,000
1923.....	168,000	132,937,000
1924.....	173,000	165,350,000

Excessive restrictions of area in 1922 and 1923 resulted in a seed shortage in 1924. The indifferent quality of seed imported produced a crop below average in quality. This year the growers took greater pains to secure good seed and indications point to some increase in areas and it is likely that the crop will be of better quality in 1925. The comparatively high prices ruling have materially increased the importance of Italian hemp in international trade and as a national economic resource.

While Germany is still Italy's best customer for hemp, the Central European market has not yet recovered its pre-war importance. An enlarged trade with Great Britain and France, however, has compensated somewhat for the loss in other markets. In international competition the Italian hemp industry usually enjoys the advantage of a plentiful home supply of good raw material and comparatively cheap labor. Machinery costs are high, however, and the domestic demand for textiles is somewhat limited, rendering the industry dependent upon foreign customers for disposal of its product, mostly in the form of raw hemp and tow.

Improvements needed to increase the importance of the Italian hemp industry are: more careful selection of seed and improvement of cultural methods; manufacture of cellulose from plant residue instead of burning it; substitution of mechanical for hand methods of separating the fiber from the plant, and improvement of technique in the home textile industry in order to substitute more hemp textile for linen and cotton.

Prices on first class hemp in Italy averaged 8.5 cents per pound in 1913. In 1918 the average price was 40 cents. Prices declined during and after the war to 9 cents but rose by February 9, 1925 to 16.9 - 20.7 cents for Hemp, Bologna P. C.; 16.5 - 19 cents for Hemp, Bologna C. M. and 13 - 15 cents for tow. Export prices were lower in each case. Raw hemp for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924 was quoted at 11 cents per pound on the average.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The seasonal decline in agricultural exports from the October peak has been very rapid. The February index number for all commodities is only 114 as compared with 204 in October and 105 in February last year. Excluding cotton the index number for February is lower than that in any February in the past ten years. Grain exports were no larger than those in February of last year. Meats, dairy products, and fruits were all lower than in February 1924. Cotton exports were well maintained, but tobacco exports were lower than in any month since April 1918. The following table shows the index numbers for February in comparison with previous months:

Index Numbers of Agricultural Exports
Base July 1909-June 1914 = 100

Commodity or group -	: Feb.: : 1923:	Feb.: 1924	: Dec.: 1924	: Jan.: 1925	: Feb.: 1925
All commodities.....	101	105	161	149	114
All commodities except cotton.....	163	157	178	149	120
Grains and products.....	205	117	232	135	117
Cattle and meat products.....	178	212	148	177	135
Dairy products and eggs.....	383	505	299	290	328
Cotton, inc. cottonseed products....	51	64	148	146	107
Fruits and vegetables.....	107	232	261	206	117
Cotton fiber.....	51	67	149	149	110
Wheat including flour.....	140	117	273	146	132
Tobacco.....	78	130	136	110	74
Hams and bacon.....	221	279	116	194	166
Lard.....	223	253	195	199	153
	:	:	:	:	:

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE PREFERENCE

In the effort to promote trade with the Dominions and Colonies, the British Government has organized an Imperial Economic Committee representing all parts of the British Empire with purposes officially stated as follows:

"To consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the oversea parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests of both producers and consumers."

It is understood that the Government will ask Parliament for an appropriation of £ 1,000,000 (\$4,780,000 at current exchange) to be expended in this work under the direction of the Imperial Economic Committee. It has been agreed that the committee should concentrate its attention first on meats and fruits. The plans at present do not contemplate the imposition of preferential tariffs.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCERS ORGANIZING FOR EXPORT.

Largely as a result of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference in 1923, legislative action has been taken in Australia to encourage cooperative efforts for more advantageous marketing of Australian primary produce. Three industries, - meat, dairy produce, and dried fruits - have already moved to secure the aid that has been provided.

By the Export Guarantee Act, passed in October, 1924, provision was made for guaranteeing advances, by the Commonwealth Bank, up to 80 per cent of the market value of the produce on exports of primary produce the marketing of which is controlled by boards. Two Boards and a Council made up of representatives of the Government, producers, dealers and exporters, have been brought into existence to take advantage of this Act, the Dairy Produce Export Control Board, the Dried Fruits Export Control Board, and the Australian Meat Council. Before the Acts became operative they were submitted to a poll of producers and carried by substantial majorities. Under the reorganized systems of marketing which will be brought into operation by the producers organized under the new control boards, it is anticipated that a great improvement in standardization and marketing methods will be brought about.

The Dairy Export Control Act.

The Dairy Produce Export Control Board is authorized to control the export, and the sale and distribution after export, of all Australian dairy produce. It is particularly authorized to make such arrangements and give such directions as it sees fit for the handling, marketing, storage, terms of sale, insurance against loss in transit, and all matters necessary for the discharge of its functions in handling, distributing and disposing of dairy produce. The Act prohibits the making of contracts for export except by the Board acting as the agent of the owners of the produce. In cases where exportation other than by the Board is desired, special licenses must be secured from the Government and exportation must be made in strict conformity with conditions approved by the Board.

Export levies are also provided for in the Act, the maximum amount in the case of butter being 1/4¢ per pound and in the case of cheese 1/16¢ per pound. The amount so received will be used to assist in the perfecting of marketing facilities, in advertising, in the work of raising the standard of export produce, and in endeavors to secure reductions in freight and handling charges.

In addition to its organization in Australia the Board is authorized to maintain an agency in London to supply market and other information relative to the disposal of dairy produce in the British and other foreign markets.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCERS ORGANIZING FOR EXPORT, -CONT'D.

In the value of production, dairying ranks second to wool growing in the agricultural activities of the Commonwealth. All of the produce of Australian dairy factories is graded under the supervision of Government experts before export. In order to assure the exportation of a standard product of high grade the Government has recently adopted a national brand, "Kangaroo," which is affixed to choicest butter for export made from pasteurized cream only and grading 92 per cent and over. It is anticipated that about 80 per cent of Australian butter exported to British markets this season will carry the "Kangaroo" brand.

The Dried Fruit Export Control Act.

Under the Dried Fruit Export Control Act a Board is established to control the handling, marketing, and storage of dried fruit, terms of sale, shipment and insurance, and exportation. The Board is authorized to make advances up to 80 per cent of the market value of the fruit on all produce packed, graded, and passed for export in accordance with the regulations of the Board. It is anticipated that about 30,000 tons of lexias and currants will be exported during 1925 and it is believed that the advances to be made will amount to a total of about \$5,000,000. It is the purpose of the Board to provide for a continuity of supply, to improve grading and packing, to effect economies in marketing and transportation, and to carry on extensive advertising in foreign markets. It is also authorized to maintain an agency in London for supplying market and other information to producers and shippers.

As is the case under the Dairy Export Control Act no dried fruit can be exported from the Commonwealth except by the Board or by special permission of, and under the strict supervision of the Board. On the recent recommendation of the Board, a levy of 1/4¢ per lb., was imposed on dried fruits exported during the current season, that being the maximum levy permitted under the Act. It is anticipated that on the basis of the export of 30,000 tons the levy will yield about \$170,000 which will be expended on working expenses of the Board, on the marketing organization in Great Britain and on the carrying on of an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom and other countries.

The Government of Australia is particularly anxious to put the dried fruit industry on a substantial footing, as nearly 50 per cent of the growers are returned soldiers. Extension of cultivation has not been accompanied by corresponding progress in the marketing of fruit. In 1914-15 production totaled 10,230 tons while in 1923-24 it amounted to about 40,000 tons. Up to 1922 approximately 80 per cent of the production was marketed and consumed in Australia and only 20 per cent exported. At the present time it is necessary to find a market outside Australia for 80 per cent of the production.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCERS ORGANIZING FOR EXPORT, CONT'D.

The Australian Meat Council.

The third, and in many ways, the most important industry affected by recent controlling legislation in Australia, is that of meat production. By an Act passed by the Commonwealth Government on December 22, 1924, the Australian Meat Council, which had functioned in an unofficial capacity for some time, was placed on a statutory basis. This Council consists of one official representative of the Commonwealth, one official representative from each of the states of New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, sixteen representatives of meat producers and seven representatives of meat works established in Australia.

Briefly stated, the purpose of the Council is to coordinate and improve producing and marketing methods in the Australian meat industry. Unlike either the Dairy Export or the Dried Fruit Export Control Boards the Council is not a trading organization. It has power to make recommendations to the Government for legislation relating to export and interstate trade in meat and meat products and to improvements in the industry in general, including grading and standardization, and to determine and declare the rates at which assessments may be made and levied on owners of cattle and sheep. The funds created by such levies will be allocated to the Meat Council for the purposes of organization, advertising, and furthering cooperation in marketing.

SUPPLIES OF MEAT AT LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS IN FEBRUARY 1924 AND 1925.

Description and Country of origin	February		First two months	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons:	Short tons:
Beef and Veal:				
Argentina & Uruguay....	15,017	15,674	33,301	32,816
Britain & Ireland.....	5,431	3,230	10,264	7,169
Netherlands.....	1,204	1,249	1,662	2,096
New Zealand & Australia:	782	1,256	2,126	2,765
Others.....	254	694	1,156	1,505
Total.....	22,688	22,103	48,509	46,351
Mutton and Lamb:				
New Zealand & Australia:	6,058	5,443	13,562	11,199
Argentina.....	2,856	2,847	5,594	5,412
Britain & Ireland.....	2,661	2,374	5,239	5,172
Others.....	128	389	694	1,422
Total.....	11,703	11,053	25,089	23,205
Pork:				
Netherlands.....	2,966	3,720	5,878	7,756
Britain & Ireland.....	2,290	1,315	4,435	3,238
Canada and United States	373	381	1,371	945
Others.....	185	24	263	52
Total.....	5,814	5,440	11,947	11,991

Report of London Central Markets, March 2, 1925.

UNITED STATES: Exports of Principal Agricultural Products, July-February, 1923-24
and 1924-25

Article exported:	: Quantity July-February :		: Value July-February :	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
DAIRY PRODUCTS:			Dollars	Dollars
Butterlbs:	3,388,630:	6,473,479:	1,580,836:	2,590,818
Cheeselbs:	2,546,919:	5,557,521:	723,779:	1,402,922
Milk :	:	:	:	:
Condensedlbs:	44,393,991:	35,787,013:	6,569,657:	5,218,569
Evaporated.....lbs:	116,021,677:	82,958,230:	11,300,146:	7,490,227
Powdered.....lbs:	1,617,974:	4,643,177:	386,678:	615,203
Meats and meat products:				
Beef, cannedlbs:	1,127,433:	931,770:	262,432:	240,189
Beef, freshlbs:	1,834,263:	2,041,368:	308,982:	313,566
Beef, pickled or cured ":	14,745,460:	15,073,198:	1,452,775:	1,537,434
Veal, freshlbs:	261,475:	42,388:	46,296:	8,798
Total beef "	18,018,631:	18,038,724:	2,070,485:	2,099,987
Bacon.....lbs:	322,025,796:	156,765,759:	41,029,437:	23,635,632
Canned pork.....lbs:	1,680,003:	2,582,901:	439,443:	789,027
Carcasses, freshlbs:	10,349,746:	5,993,676:	1,228,350:	773,738
Hams & shoulders.....lbs:	257,724,782:	183,998,201:	40,342,032:	31,377,623
Loins & other fresh..lbs:	31,352,496:	15,934,647:	4,726,497:	2,624,584
Pickled pork.....lbs:	28,419,131:	18,445,258:	3,280,536:	2,386,146
Sides, Cumberland....lbs:	6,353,774:	17,428,392:	353,616:	2,978,094
Sides, Wiltshire....lbs:	4,992,096:	9,853,527:	661,731:	1,700,481
Total pork.....lbs:	662,895,824:	411,002,361:	92,561,642:	66,265,325
Mutton and lamb.....lbs:	1,184,631:	911,330:	218,217:	174,349
Poultry & game, fresh ":	958,272:	1,834,547:	280,143:	568,188
Other canned meats...lbs:	6,037,311:	3,703,316:	1,897,149:	1,093,121
Sausage, canned.....lbs:	2,013,834:	2,486,651:	573,621:	655,228
Sausage, otherlbs:	5,473,325:	5,487,651:	1,346,137:	1,370,565
Sausage casings.....lbs:	17,939,719:	29,119,564:	3,580,408:	6,077,989
Other meats, inc.meat ex-:	:	:	:	:
tracts & edible offal lbs	41,668,258:	32,566,417:	3,943,701:	3,053,927
Total meats.....lbs:	756,239,805:	505,200,561:	106,471,503:	81,358,679
Oils and fats, animal:				
Lardlbs:	718,742,140:	554,073,968:	93,524,753:	82,736,448
Lard compound.....lbs:	4,647,853:	5,108,994:	643,363:	734,559
Lard, neutrallbs:	14,752,705:	15,214,914:	2,049,524:	2,573,250
Lard oillbs:	521,646:	a/ :	59,363:	a/
Neat's foot oil.....lbs:	822,817:	1,263,190:	142,853:	180,876
Oleomargarine.....lbs:	871,466:	497,567:	140,057:	83,092
Oleo oillbs:	59,694,200:	64,373,927:	7,280,805:	9,777,440
Oleo stocklbs:	5,797,145:	8,800,068:	656,207:	1,144,843
Total stearin & fatty :	:	:	:	:
acids.....lbs:	11,070,995:	8,579,754:	1,126,498:	974,909
Tallow.....lbs:	26,316,425:	20,905,983:	2,089,878:	1,907,598
Total other animal oils,:	:	:	:	:
greases and fats...lbs:	55,186,292:	55,301,683:	4,817,423:	5,822,837
Total oils & fats " :	898,423,704:	734,120,048:	112,530,724:	105,935,852
Cotton - 500 pound bales :	4,679,633:	6,633,704:	721,836,322:	835,054,655
Fruits:				
Apples, fresh.....boxes:	4,719,371:	4,519,159:	10,274,343:	11,088,189
Apples, fresh.....bbls:	1,688,114:	1,334,975:	7,849,604:	6,007,738
Apples, dried.....lbs:	25,457,778:	17,217,588:	2,697,612:	2,069,837

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of Principal Agricultural Products, July-February,
1923-24 and 1924-1925, continued

Article exported:	Quantity July-February		Value July-February	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
Fruits, continued:			Dollars	Dollars
Apricots, dried.....lbs:	26,538,557:	11,450,629:	2,879,243:	1,688,630
Prunes, dried.....lbs:	75,755,581:	152,279,518:	5,238,500:	9,946,752
Raisins.....lbs:	65,940,821:	69,672,603:	6,160,681:	5,198,963
Grain, Flour and Meal				
Wheat.....bu:	64,302,763:	150,166,646:	71,682,267:	242,554,172
Wheat flour.....bbls:	12,638,656:	10,047,753:	64,752,255:	66,555,751
Wheat including flour bu:	121,176,715:	205,381,556:	136,444,522:	309,109,923
Corn including cornmeal":	14,086,964:	6,099,315:	13,243,414:	7,703,504
Rye including flour.. bu:	11,658,770:	29,665,863:	9,122,054:	35,910,589
Barley excluding flour ":	8,573,097:	19,567,043:	6,530,706:	21,842,882
Oats inc. oatmeal.... bu:	7,926,548:	8,419,373:	4,736,249:	5,701,808
Buckwheat inc. flour. bu:	88,166:	119,602:	92,263:	137,949
Rice inc. flour, meal,				
& broken rice.....lbs:	186,770,442:	87,705,067:	7,381,516:	4,271,142
Oilseed products:				
Cottonseed cake.....lbs:	147,810,655:	455,182,740:	3,199,004:	9,695,955
Cottonseed meal.....lbs:	32,047,786:	272,587,137:	679,932:	5,827,921
Linseed cake.....lbs:	303,627,587:	442,722,135:	6,315,090:	10,066,434
Linseed meal.....lbs:	6,175,559:	15,802,804:	135,426:	348,515
Cottonseed oil, crude. lbs:	18,065,351:	17,505,006:	1,745,966:	1,643,511
Cottonseed oil, refined ":	10,664,804:	20,879,576:	1,266,349:	2,472,238
Sugar.....Short tons:	32,304:	128,823:	4,427,341:	12,319,818
Tobacco leaf:				
Bright flue-cured....lbs:	181,497,555:	156,562,490:	80,008,224:	69,868,377
Burley.....lbs:	3,126,729:	3,397,951:	604,438:	1,179,321
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn. lbs:	39,758,725:	91,923,843:	16,646,786:	14,887,662
Dark Virginia.....lbs:	18,861,280:	18,597,633:	7,380,311:	6,155,764
Md. & Ohio export....lbs:	14,778,544:	9,593,286:	3,000,654:	2,120,796
Green River (Pryor)..lbs:	6,625,342:	6,164,292:	1,728,181:	1,229,729
Cigar leaf.....lbs:	251,767:	328,038:	202,635:	291,081
Other leaf tobacco...lbs:	29,922,689:	20,781,939:	7,312,700:	5,596,557
Total leaf tobacco ":	344,822,631:	307,349,502:	116,385,923:	101,329,293
Misc. vegetable products:				
Glucose.....lbs:	85,422,287:	107,100,803:	2,969,766:	4,062,032
Hops.....lbs:	10,990,795:	10,239,197:	3,546,224:	2,091,507
Starch, corn.....lbs:	142,166,018:	146,714,100:	4,546,436:	4,861,084
GRAND TOTAL.....:			1,319,771,815:	1,615,063,139

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Not separately classified, included in "Other animal oils."

GRAINS: Exports from Principal Countries, July-February, 1923-24
and 1924-25.

Commodity and country	July-February		February	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
EXPORTS:				
Wheat, including flour-				
United States	121,177	205,332	10,019	11,612
Canada	239,830	146,525	16,684	7,901
Argentina	79,356	85,981	23,194	23,692
British India	12,546	33,323	195	5,880
Australia	49,837	54,727	12,911	19,856
Russia, Danube and Black				
Sea	34,432	2,960	4,264	0
Total	537,228	528,838	67,267	68,941
Corn -				
United States	12,753	5,129	3,391	617
Argentina	69,645	129,026	1,447	4,491
Rye -				
United States	3,696	23,420	137	912
Russia, Danube and Black				
Sea	16,311	1,920	2,229	26
Barley -				
United States	8,573	19,567	613	831
Oats -				
United States	1,029	4,623	24	388
Flaxseed -				
Argentina	26,188	23,930	3,777	2,303
IMPORTS:				
Wheat, including flour-				
United States	20,312	4,948	2,476	1,529
Flaxseed -				
United States	9,159	7,091	1,129	1,798

Compiled from official sources, International Crop Report of the International Institute of Agriculture, Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

COTTON, INCLUDING LINTERS (UNMANUFACTURED): Exports from the United States,
by countries, July-February, 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Country to which exported	: 8 months, : 8 months, :		:		:		
	: July, 1923:	: July, 1924:	: Total February :		: February, 1925		
	: Feb. 1924:	: Feb. 1925 :	:	:	: Long :	: Short :	: Lint-
	:	:	: 1924 :	: 1925 :	: staple :	: staple :	: ers
	: 500 lb. :	: 500 lb. :	: 500 lb. :	: 500 lb. :	: 500 lb. :	: 500 lb. :	: 500 lb.
	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales
United Kingdom ...	: 1,489,212:	: 2,217,873:	: 84,396:	: 253,660 :	: 86,152:	: 166,219:	: 1,289
Germany	: 993,798:	: 1,426,666:	: 185,889:	: 205,492 :	: 29,874:	: 162,180:	: 13,433
France	: 604,548:	: 785,245:	: 49,927:	: 86,939 :	: 20,932:	: 64,319:	: 1,683
Italy	: 442,456:	: 549,300:	: 47,682:	: 76,364 :	: 10,389:	: 65,468:	: 507
Spain	: 160,252:	: 221,538:	: 15,784:	: 20,921 :	: 6,282:	: 14,594:	: 45
Belgium	: 143,469:	: 169,488:	: 21,178:	: 25,745 :	: 4,915:	: 19,234:	: 1,596
Netherlands	: 93,441:	: 122,294:	: 15,154:	: 21,000 :	: 3,424:	: 16,342:	: 1,234
Russia in Europe .	: 0:	: 151,507:	: 0:	: 22,140 :	: 22,140:	: 0:	: 0
Sweden	: 53,434:	: 49,333:	: 1,475:	: 3,742 :	: 409:	: 3,333:	: 0
Other Europe	: 79,311:	: 64,149:	: 16,836:	: 10,801 :	: 3,297:	: 7,504:	: 0
Total Europe ...	: 4,059,921:	: 5,757,393:	: 438,821:	: 726,804 :	: 187,814:	: 519,193:	: 19,797
Japan	: 480,167:	: 694,085:	: 35,442:	: 84,305 :	: 2,150:	: 82,155:	: 0
Canada	: 114,983:	: 139,780:	: 12,539:	: 17,285 :	: 2,904:	: 13,479:	: 902
Other countries...	: 24,559:	: 42,496:	: 3,144:	: 4,182 :	: 10:	: 4,159:	: 13
Total exports...	: 4,679,633:	: 6,633,704:	: 490,046:	: 832,576 :	: 192,378:	: 618,986:	: 20,712
Total imports a/	: 179,948:	: 229,754:	: 50,839:	: 62,660 :	:	:	:
Total re-exports a/	: 12,385:	: 5,875:	: 1,359:	: 1,460 :	:	:	:
Net exports	: 4,512,070:	: 6,409,825:	: 440,566:	: 771,376 :	:	:	:

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

Exports of raw cotton from the United States were well maintained through February with total exports for the month of 833,000 bales of 500 lbs., as compared with 490,000 bales in February 1924. The accumulation for eight months beginning July 1924 was nearly 2,000,000 bales greater than in the same months of the previous season.

All of the most important importing countries took larger quantities of cotton this year than last. Russia has again become a direct purchaser of American cotton. Exports to the United Kingdom increased 46 per cent over the corresponding months of last season, while exports to Japan increased 45 per cent and to Germany, 44 per cent. Exports to France, Italy and Belgium showed a lower percentage of increase. American imports of foreign cotton also show a material increase over last season, chiefly in the imports from Mexico.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 21, 1923-24 and 1924-25

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 21, 1924-25.

Commodity	July 1-	July 1-	Week ending			
	March 22,	March 21,	Feb.	March	March	March
	1923-24	1924-25 a/	28	7	14	21
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat	66,100:	167,194:b/	2,316:b/	2,296:b/	2,681:b/	2,086
Wheat flour	c/ 56,866:c/	45,310:	0:	0:	0:	0
Rye	9,720:	30,965:	418:	430:	570:	546
Corn	15,284:	5,529:	128:	136:	141:	124
Oats	1,034:	4,855:	112:	87:	52:	93
Barley	9,345:	17,174:	184:	287:	182:	128
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PORK:		pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders						
incl. Wilt. sides...		201,143:	2,992:	2,353:	1,796:	3,144
Bacon, incl. Cumber-						
land sides		194,527:	4,931:	7,370:	7,436:	5,526
Lard		594,163:	10,957:	10,168:	16,981:	12,940
Pickled pork		19,613:	229:	544:	413:	215

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to February 28, including exports from all ports.

b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

c/ July 1-February 28, not reported weekly from Atlantic coast ports. In terms of bushels of wheat.

APPLES: Exports from the United States and Canada.

Destination	Week ending		Season 1923-24		Season 1924-25	
	March 14,		to		to	
	1925.		March 14, 1924		March 14, 1925	
	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes
Liverpool	25,693:	29,499:	1,016,003:	1,175,957:	902,205:	1,025,337
London	8,423:	7,311:	615,665:	968,208:	502,580:	1,197,199
Glasgow	---	5,483:	408,664:	632,278:	322,605:	732,276
Manchester	2,348:	---	344,351:	169,061:	265,997:	147,624
Southampton	670:	3,037:	134,358:	437,270:	95,686:	318,553
Other British Ports..	3,827:	---	259,448:	263,094:	215,898:	124,176
Total Great Britain.	40,961:	45,330:	2,778,489:	3,645,868:	2,304,971:	3,545,215
Scandinavia	1,389:	1,762:	117,301:	470,609:	92,878:	271,281
Other Ports	511:	17,148:	45,776:	630,951:	96,534:	601,435
Grand Total	42,861:	62,240:	2,941,566:	4,747,428:	2,494,383:	4,417,931

Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the International Apple Shippers' Association.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen, and New York

(By Weekly Cable)

Market	March 13, 1925	March 20, 1925	March 27, 1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, Official Quotation ^{1/} ...	47.22	45.34	43.24
New York, 92 score ^{1/}	48.50	48.25	47.00
London:			
Danish.....	49.72	48.02	46.35
New Zealand.....	37.77	37.14	36.31
New Zealand, unsalted.....	40.12	40.12	39.09
Australian.....	37.98	36.92	35.67
Australian, unsalted.....	39.05	38.84	38.45
Argentine, unsalted.....	36.28 - 38.41	35.85 - 38.41	34.13 - 36.74
Dutch, unsalted.....	2/ 50.79	...	2/ 44.43

Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

^{1/} Thursday price.^{2/} Nominal.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item		Week Ending		
		March 11	March 18	March 25
<u>GERMANY:</u>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets.	Number	53,629	56,204	54,471
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.07	12.91	13.02
Prices of lard, tierces, Hamburg	"	19.15	19.39	19.35
Prices of margarine, Berlin..	"	13.29	13.29	13.29
<u>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</u>				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,829	9,952	
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	17,750	14,063	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	19.80	20.50	
Canadian "	"	21.07	22.21	
Danish "	"	23.84	24.77	
Imports, Great Britain: a/ b/				
Mutton, frozen.....	Carcasses	82,564	120,824	
Lamb, "	"	59,365	159,349	
Beef, "	Quarters	21,343	40,213	
Beef, chilled.....	"	68,029	166,993	
<u>DENMARK:</u>				
Exports of bacon a/ c/.....	1,000 lbs.	8,800	9,260	

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce.

b/ Week ending Saturday following date indicated.

c/ Week ending Friday following date indicated.

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES IN BRITISH MARKETS,
(Weeks ending March 14 and March 31, 1925.)

Variety and Grade	Origin	Market	Week ending March 14. Dollars per bbl.	Week ending March 21. Dollars per bbl.
York Imperial:				
All grades.....	Virginia	London	6.23 - 7.18	6.57 - 7.17
A 2-1/4 inches.....	"	Liverpool	7.90 - 8.74	----
Rhode Island Greening:				
A 2-1/2 inches.....	New York	"	----	7.65 - 8.37
A 2-1/4 inches.....	"	"	7.18 - 8.02	7.17 - 7.39
B 2-1/4 inches.....	"	"	6.23 - 7.66	----
All grades.....	"	London	7.13 - 8.38	7.17 - 8.37
Baldwin:				
A 2-1/2 inches.....	Maine	Liverpool	----	9.44
A 2-1/4 inches.....	New York	"	6.35 - 8.38	6.57 - 7.65
B 2-1/4 inches.....	"	"	6.94 - 7.54	6.93
A 2-1/4 inches.....	Maine	"	8.62 - 9.58	----
B 2-1/4 inches.....	"	"	6.11 - 6.32	----
Ungraded 2-1/4 inches..	"	"	5.93 - 7.06	7.65
Yellow Newtown:				
A 2-1/4 inches.....	Virginia	"	7.90 - 9.53	9.08 - 9.56
Ben Davis:				
All grades.....	Maine	"	4.55 - 5.75	----
B 2-1/4 inches.....	Virginia	"	5.93	----
All grades.....	"	London	5.96 - 6.23	----
Stayman Winesap:				
B 2-1/4 inches.....	"	Liverpool	7.66	----
Rome Beauty:				
A 2-1/4 inches.....	New York	"	8.26 - 8.38	----
Winesap:				
A 2-1/4 inches.....	Virginia	"	----	8.37 - 10.04
			Per box	Per box
Yellow Newtown:				
Extra Fancy.....	Oregon	"	3.83 - 4.07	3.82 - 4.30
" "	"	London	3.35 - 3.71	3.59 - 3.94
Fancy.....	"	Liverpool	3.47 - 3.83	3.53 - 3.83
"	"	London	3.23 - 3.35	3.35 - 3.59
C Grade.....	"	Liverpool	2.39	3.53 - 3.59
" "	"	London	2.99 - 3.11	2.87 - 3.11
All grades.....	California	"	2.51 - 2.75	2.62 - 2.99
Winesap:				
Extra Fancy.....	Washington	Liverpool	3.65 - 4.55	4.06 - 4.54
Fancy.....	"	"	3.11 - 3.47	4.00 - 4.18
C Grade.....	"	"	2.99 - 3.11	----
All grades.....	"	London	----	3.11 - 3.59
Spitzenburg:				
All grades.....	Oregon	"	2.51 - 3.47	2.75 - 3.47

Index

	Page:		Page:
Crop Prospects.....	334	Livestock and Meats:	
Market News and Prospects.....	336	European markets.....	351
Summaries of Leading Articles.....	339	Foreign news.....	352
-----		Meat supplies, London.....	345
Agricultural exp. U.S., index numbers.	342	Pork, exports, U. S.	350
Agricultural exports, U.S., February..	346	Prices:	
Australia, export organizations.....	341	Apples, British markets.....	352
British Empire Trade Preference.....	342	Butter, foreign markets.....	351
Dairy Products:		Pork products, foreign markets....	351
Butter, prices, foreign markets.....	351	Trade:	
Fibers:		Agricultural exports, U.S., February	346
Cotton, U. S. exports.....	349	Agricultural exp., U.S. index nos..	342
Hemp, European production.....	340	Apples, exports, U.S. and Canada..	350
Hemp, Italian industry.....	341	Australian organizations.....	343
Fruits:		British Empire preference.....	342
Apples, exports, U. S. and Canada...	350	Cotton, U. S. exports.....	349
Apples, prices, British markets.....	352	Grains, principal countries.....	348
Grains:		Grains, U. S. exports.....	350
Exports, principal countries.....	348	Pork, exports, U. S.....	350
Exports, U. S.	350	Wool:	
		Foreign news.....	338